FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1
Vol. XVI, No. 793 Jan. 4-10, 1956

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE

Week in Headlines

International

New anti-METO pact disorders in Jordan caused 2d Cabt. shakeup in 3 weeks; Tito disapproved of METO after Egyptian visit.

Britain reinforced Cyprus forces due to Mid-Eastern unrest.

Russia offered aid to Liberia.

Prince Rainier III of Monaco announced engagement to American actress Grace Kelly.

Costa Rica, Nicaragua completed pacts to end border strife.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower outlined legislative program in State-of-the-Union message, proposed "soil bank" plan in special farm message to Congress.

Virginia voters favored plan for state support of private education to avoid desegregation.

Eastland Com. held hearings on Red infiltration of N. Y. press.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Riots Renewed in Jordan

Anti-Pact Crisis Upsets Cabt.

Demonstrations & riots against the Baghdad (METO) Pact, which linked Middle-Eastern states with the Western defense alliance, broke out in Jordan Jan. 7 for the 2d time in 3 weeks [see Vol. XV, p. 414E3]. A stone-throwing mob tried to break into the U.S. Consulate in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem but fled after U.S. Marine guards fired shots in the air. The rioters tore down a U.S. flag in the Consulate garden as they fled. Demonstrators in Amman, Jordanian capital, stormed U.S. technical-aid hq. and burned offices & automobiles Jan. 7; they also attacked the Philadelphia Hotel, used mainly by Westerners. Other demonstrations occurred Jan. 7 in Hebron & Nablus. One person was reported killed in disorders in Arab Jerusalem Jan. 8.

El-Rifai Heads New Regime

The disorders broke out following the resignation Jan. 7 of caretaker Premier Ibrahim Hashim and reports that the Govt. had abandoned plans to hold April elections based on the Baghdad Pact issue. (The Jordanian Supreme Council for Interpretation of the Constitution ruled Jan. 4 that dissolution of Parliament Dec. 19 was unconstitutional.) [See Vol. XV, p. 414F3]

Samir el-Rifai, Deputy Premier in Hashim's Cabt., formed a new Cabt. Jan. 9 and declared "that adherence to any new pacts is not the policy of my Govt." El-Rifai promised an early message to Parliament explaining "internal & external policies." "We shall continue our endeavors to strengthen cooperation & consolidate our friendship & brotherly relations with the Arab countries," he said.

(El-Rifai held the Interior Min. portfolio & Hashim became Dep. Premier & State Min. Other Cabt. members: *Justice & Defense*—Falah Madadha; *Economics* — Khalousi el-Kheiri; *Trade & Reconstruction* — Anistas Hanaiah; *Finance* — Hashim el-Jayousi; *Forgn. Affairs* — Hussein Fakhri el-Khalidi; *Health & Social Affairs* — Mustafa Khaleefeh; *Posts Telegrams, Civil Aviation & Dep. Min. of Public Works*—Saba el-Akashah; *Educ. & Agri.*—Deifallah Lahmoud. [See Vol. XV, p. 414E3]

Dulles Protests Anti-U.S. Attacks

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles personally delivered a protest Jan. 8 to Taysir A. Toukan, Jordanian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, against the "inadequate" protection given American property in Jordan. U.S. Amb.-to-Jordan Lester De Witt Mallory was instructed to make similar protests to the Jordanian Govt. in Amman.

Jordan Curbs Disorders

El-Rifai's Govt. imposed Jan. 9 a military curfew which restricted Jordanians to their homes & shops except from 3 to 5 p.m. This was extended one hr. Jan. 10. Outside communication with Amman was cut off except for a small amount of tightly censored news. Uncertainty of communications caused the Egyptian Ambassador to fly to Cairo in his own plane Jan. 10 to deliver a Jordanian protest against Egyptian broadcasts blamed for instigating the anti-METO riots. Jordan was understood to have delivered a similar protest against Saudi-Arabian broadcasts. [See Vol. XV, p. 423E1]

More British Troops to Area

Britain announced Jan. 10 that 1,600 paratroopers would be flown Jan. 12 to British Middle East Hq. on Cyprus "in view of the disturbed position in the Middle East." The troops belonged to the 16th Independent Parachute Brigade, which was sent to Cyprus during the Iranian oil crisis in 1951 [see Vol. XI, p. 174G]. British officials said the troops were not intended as reinforcements for the present Cyprus garrison of about 12,000 men, who were dealing with terrorist activities in Cyprus, but would be held ready to fly to Middle East trouble spots.

Anglo-U.S. Parley Planned

Evelyn Shuckburgh, Asst. Under-Secy. in charge of Middle Eastern Affairs, left London Jan. 10 for Washington, where he was to hold preparatory talks for the visit later in the month of Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd [see Vol. XV, p. 399D-F1]. Press reports said the British Govt. was expected to press the U. S. for (a) joint pressures on Israel & the Arab states to settle their disputes (b) a coordinated Anglo-American economic policy in the Middle East & (c) U. S. pressure on Saudi Arabia to end its alleged disruptive activities. This program was reported to have evolved from meetings Jan. 4-5 between Forgn. Secy. Lloyd & 8 British envoys summoned home from Middle Eastern capitals. (The *N. Y. Herald Tribune* reported Jan. 6 that Britain would propose an Anglo-American version of the Marshall Plan for the Middle East.) The British Govt. announced Jan. 5 that it would hold a debate on the question of surplus-arms exports when Parliament reconvened as scheduled Jan. 24. [See p. 1G2]

(Forces of the British-supported Sultan of Muscat & Oman entered Nizwa, capital of Oman, Dec. 17, 1955 to re-establish the Sultan's rule, it was reported in Bahrein. Nizwa was described as having been the "focus of a conspiracy" against the Sultan. Nizwa lay southeast of the disputed, oil-rich Buraimi Oasis. Britain Nov. 24 described as "unrealistic" a Saudi Arabian suggestion that the Buraimi dispute be referred back to a neutral commission for arbitration.) [See Vol. XV, p. 359D3]

Eden's Regime Under Fire

A wave of British press criticism of the Eden Govt.'s general policies—especially on the Middle East & domestic wage-price pressures — was summed up Jan. 5 by the pro-Labor London *Daily Mirror* (circ. 4.5 million), which said the following terms recently had been applied to the Eden regime by Conservative newspapers: "dithering," "indecision," "mistakes," "half-measures" & "timidity." The *Observer* (Ind.) said Jan. 8 that "a formidable body of Conservative MPs is determined to try to remove Sir Anthony as head of the Govt." But Conservative leaders & some papers rebuked Eden's critics Jan. 10 and Postmaster Gen. Charles Hill dismissed rumors that Eden intended

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMER, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

to resign as "supremely idiotic fiction." [See Vol. XV, p. 426A3]

Tito Vs. Baghdad Pact

Yugoslav Pres. Marshal Tito said in an interview published by the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug Jan. 7: The Baghdad pact did not "serve the interests" of Middle Eastern peoples; it "disunites them." "I do not think that it (the pact) represents a wall against anyone."

The Tito interview was published as he was returning by sea to Yugoslavia from visits to Ethiopia & Egypt. At the end of a week-long state visit to Egypt, Tito signed a joint communiqué with Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser Jan. 5 stating that "a policy of military blocs & pacts inevitably results in a suicidal armament race, causes misunderstanding among nations & heightens tension in the world."

Tito & Nasser said that "the policy of nonalignment, to which the 2 countries remain consistently devoted," had become "even more significant." "The retention of methods from the past & from the times of the acute cold war results in periodical tension in different areas, which necessarily impedes the general tendency toward the relaxation of tension," the communiqué said. Tito & Nasser agreed to strengthen cultural, trade & economic ties between their 2 countries.

Landing at Pula, Yugoslavia Jan. 10, Tito said that Egypt threatened no country & wanted peace. Tito had arrived in Cairo Dec. 28. He had ended Dec. 25 a 2-wk. visit to Ethiopia to return the visit of Emperor Haile Selassie to Yugoslavia in 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 256F3]

●

Israeli Knesset (Parliament) endorsed, 69-31, Jan. 9 the position against preventive war taken by Premier David Ben-Gurion & Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett. [See p. 1F1] . . . **Libya's** grant to the Texas Co. & Standard Oil Co. (Calif.) of exclusive petroleum concessions on 14.2 million acres in the Cyrenaica & Tripolitania provinces after a 2-yr. exploration program was announced by the companies Jan. 4. [See Vol. XV, p. 405D2]

FAR EAST

Peiping Charges U.S. 'Incident'

The Red Chinese Forgn. Ministry charged that 2 U. S. military planes "intruded" over Manchuria Jan. 10, creating "a grave act of military provocation," and that Chinese planes "took off immediately in pursuit & the American military planes fled." The incident "shows that the U. S. is sparing no effort in its attempt to create tension in the Far East," Peiping radio said. U. S. State Dept. officials said they knew nothing of the incident.

Peiping Vs. Slow Geneva Talks

A Red Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Jan. 6 that Peiping would "continue to work for an agreement" in the talks with the U. S. in Geneva, but it could not "consent to the endless dragging out" of the talks, which had recessed for "longer & longer" periods since they began Aug. 1, 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 339B1]

Repatriation in Dispute

The Peiping official added that "no foreign interference will be allowed" in the freeing of U. S. civilians still in Red China. He said that Americans who "offended against the law in China must be dealt with in accordance with Chinese legal procedures, and no time limit can be set for their release."

The U. S. State Dept. had protested Dec. 16, 1955 against continued detention of U. S. civilians in Red China in view of the Sept. 1955 agreement on the return of civilians in both countries [see Vol. XV, p. 303B1]. "All U. S. citizens should have been out of Communist China long before this," the State Dept. said. The Red Chinese Consulate in Geneva had contended Dec. 15 that Peiping had "faithfully" carried out the agreement on civilians, but the U. S. had violated the "letter & spirit" of the accord. The State Dept.'s reply Dec. 16 said that "not a single Chinese has been refused exit" from the U. S., and that the Indian Embassy, which was to act as representative for Red China on the question of detained civilians, had not approached the U. S. on the subject.

The U. S. Immigration Service announced Jan. 5 that Liu Yung-ming, a patient in the State Mental Hospital in Farmington, Mo., was now able to travel alone. He was discharged & began his return to China Jan. 7. Peiping had protested that Liu was being held in the U. S. against his will. Liu had been in the hospital since 1949 & subject to deportation since 1951 as a public charge.

(Dr. & Mrs. Homer V. Bradshaw, U. S. medical missionaries in China for 27 years, arrived in Hong Kong Dec. 20 after almost 5 years' imprisonment in China.) [See Vol. XV, p. 399A2]

(The U. S. Army said Dec. 16 it planned no legal action against Richard R. Tenneson, 22, of Alden, Minn., who refused repatriation to the U. S. after the Korean war and who arrived in Hong Kong Dec. 15 after 2 years in Red China.) [See Vol. XV, p. 369G2]

British Say Bomb Downed Plane

The British Colonial Office said Jan. 10 that Nationalist China refused to surrender Chow Tse-ming, who reportedly had admitted placing a time-bomb on the Indian airliner which crashed while carrying 11 Red Chinese delegates to the Bandung Conf. in Apr. 1955. Chow, alias Chou Chu, was identified as an employe of the Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Corp. who had gone to Formosa May 18, 1955 when under suspicion in a Hong Kong police investigation. The Colonial Office said he was one of 27 aviation personnel near the plane before it left Hong Kong. Investigation disclosed he "had been procured by persons connected with a Kuomintang intelligence organization & been offered a reward" for placing the bomb, the British said. A warrant was issued in Hong Kong for his arrest Sept. 3, but the Nationalists refused to extradite Chow, according to the Colonial Office. [See Vol. XV, p. 182F2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

USSR Would Aid Liberia

A Soviet delegation headed by Chrmn. Alexander P. Volkov of the Council of the Union (Soviet upper house) met with Liberian Pres. William V. S. Tubman in Monrovia Jan. 6 to propose an exchange of ambassadors & to offer economic & technical assistance to Liberia. The Russians were in Monrovia for the 3d inauguration of Tubman Jan. 2. (The USSR was not represented at his last inauguration in 1952.) Liberia, which was receiving $1 million in U.S. technical aid this year, reportedly was cool to the Soviet aid offer, which was subject to approval by Tubman's Cabinet & the Liberian Congress.

(Ex-Atty. Gen. Netesie Brownell, ex-Solicitor-Gen. Raymond Horace & 5 other men were sentenced to death in Monrovia Jan. 4 for treason in the assassination attempt on Pres. Tubman in June 1955. Tubman immediately pardoned Soko Brown. The 6 others appealed to the Liberian Supreme Court.) [See Vol. XV, p. 219D1]

U.S. Helps India Buy Steel

The 4th anniversary of the U.S. program of loans & grants to India was marked in New Delhi Jan. 5 with the signing of a $10 million aid agreement to let India buy 100,000 tons of steel in the world market. [Vol. XV, pp. 206F3, 262A3, 407A1]

The U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin. announced Jan. 10 that India would receive the full $50 million authorized by Congress for economic-development aid this fiscal year. This restored $10 million previously held back from the full amount. [See Vol. XV, pp. 215G3, 306B1]

●

Dutch churches, political groups, labor unions & employer groups were reported by the *N. Y. Times* Jan. 5 to have mapped a non-Govt. program of technical aid to underdeveloped areas. . . . **Intl. Bank** reported Jan. 4 that loans to Japan for steel manufacture and to South Africa & Honduras for transport services in last-qtr. 1955 brought its total loans for the year to $406.5 million, most in one year since 1947. [See Vol. XV, p. 312A-D1] . . . **Sterling area's** gold & dollar reserves dropped $642 million to $2.12 billion in 1955, the British Treasury reported Jan. 4. $188 million was paid in December on U.S. & Canadian loans and EPU obligations. [See Vol. XV, p. 330D2]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

THE PRESIDENT

State of the Union

Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress Jan. 5 a State-of-the-Union message in which he reported that the nation was enjoying a growing prosperity and that his Admin. had been "building a stronger, better America."

Mr. Eisenhower stressed that "our country is at peace" and that "the collective security system has been powerfully strengthened . . . at sharply reduced costs." But he called for both a greater strengthening of U. S. & free world defenses and for continued efforts to achieve just & lasting peace.

The President predicted that the budget would be balanced in fiscal 1956 & 1957, but he opposed any general tax cut until some of the national debt had been paid.

The message was read by clerks in both houses of Congress at noon. [See F3 below; Vol. XV, p. 11A1-C3]

Main Points Summarized

Mr. Eisenhower, recuperating in Key West, Fla. from a heart attack, recorded Jan. 5 a radio-TV address informally summarizing principal features of the State-of-the-Union message. [See p. 2D-E1]

Enumerating "achievements" of his Admin., Mr. Eisenhower said: "The first [achievement] is the fact that we are at peace. . . . Govt. spending has been cut more than $10 billion annually. Taxes have been reduced. . . . The national economy, in the general picture, is in a very splendid shape. The national income is at an all-time high."

The President reported "only 2 things in this economic picture that seem to need immediate & drastic attention": "First, the depressed areas where peacetime activity has not caught up with past wartime activity"; 2d, "the farm community, where there is . . . a serious problem."

Mr. Eisenhower said recommendations in his message "are governed by 5 major objectives": (1) "The discharge of our world responsibility"; (2) "the constant improvement of our national security"; (3) "to maintain the fiscal integrity of the Govt."; (4) "to foster an ever-expanding economy"; (5) "to respond to human needs throughout the nation." He pledged his Admin.: (a) "to foster the march of science in helping expand our economy & increasing productivity"; (b) "to be certain about [U. S.] security"; (c) "to continue to seek a just peace"; (d) "to devote single-minded attention to the common good of America—all its citizens."

U.S. Position & Outlook Good

The State-of-the-Union message reported that the U. S. was strong & prosperous. It predicted an even better future.

Mr. Eisenhower said: "A spiritual vigor marks our national life. Our economy, approaching the $400 billion mark, is at an unparalleled level of prosperity. . . . Virtually all sectors of our society are sharing in these good times. Our farm families, if we act wisely, imaginatively & promptly . . . can also look forward to sharing equitably in the prosperity."

The President said that since the ending of the Korean war: "Govt. spending has been cut by more than $10 billion. Nearly 300,000 positions have been eliminated from the federal payroll. . . . A balanced budget is in prospect. Social security has been extended to 10 million more Americans and unemployment insurance to 4 million more. Unprecendented advances in civil rights have been made."

U.S.' World Responsibility

The 2 Geneva conferences were "among the most important" steps taken by the U. S. in 1955 in "our search for a more stable & just peace," Mr. Eisenhower's message reported. "The July meeting of heads of government held out promise to the world of moderation in the bitterness, of word & action, which tends to generate conflict & war. All were in agreement that a nuclear war . . . must not be permitted to occur. But in Oct., when the Forgn. Ministers met again, the results demonstrated conclusively that the Soviet leaders are not yet willing to create the indispensable conditions for a secure & lasting peace." [See p. 1D3; Vol. XV, 421E-F3, 413C-D3]

"Soviet & Chinese communism still poses a threat to the free world." the President warned. "Yet Communist tactics against the free nations have shifted in emphasis from reliance on violence & the threat of violence to reliance on division, enticement & duplicity." Free world policy, he declared, "must be dynamic as well as flexible, designed primarily to forward the achievement of our own objectives rather than to meet each shift & change on the Communist front."

"We must," Mr. Eisenhower said, "continue to maintain an effective system of collective security . . . which gives clear warning that armed aggression will be met by joint action of the free nations. . . . [The atomic bomb must] serve as a guardian of the free community & of the peace."

The President cited U. S. efforts on behalf of disarmament & U. S. proposals, rejected by the USSR but indorsed by UN Gen. Assembly vote, to exchange military blueprints and to submit to reciprocal aerial reconnaissance & ground inspection of key points. He promised to "persevere in seeking a general reduction of armaments under effective inspection & control." [See Vol. XV, pp. 421E1-D2, 415B-C3]

Urges Strong Foreign Program

Mr. Eisenhower also promised: (a) to aid Asian nations "struggling to maintain their freedom"; (b) to increase not only the strength of the European alliance "but also its political cohesion & unity of purpose" and to aid Western European nations "to achieve a greater measure of integration, such as in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy"; (c) to try "to promote a fair solution of the tragic dispute between the Arab states & Israel, all of whom we want as our friends." [See p. 1F1-E2]

The President urged Congress to approve U.S. membership in the Org. for Trade Cooperation as "the most effective & expeditious means for removing discriminations & restrictions against American exports." He asked Congress "to grant limited authority to make longer-term commitments" for Point 4 projects and said he was recommending more funds for the U.S. Information Agency.

National Security

"Because peace is the keystone of our national policy," Mr. Eisenhower said, "our defense program emphasizes an effective flexible type of power calculated to deter or repulse any aggression & to preserve the peace. . . . The maintenance of this strong military capability for the definite future will continue to call for a large share" of the budget.

The President renewed "my request of last year for legislation to provide proper medical care for military dependents & a more equitable survivors' benefit program." He urged Defense Production Act extension.

Fiscal Integrity

Mr. Eisenhower reported that federal deficits—which would have depreciated U.S. currency further—were cut under his Admin. by searching out "Govt. waste & extravagance," dropping "non-essential activities" and careful scrutiny of Govt. expenses. As a result, "total spending was cut by $14 billion below the amount planned by the previous Admin." for fiscal 1954, the President said. "This made possible . . . the largest tax cut in any year in our history. Almost $7½ billion were released, and every taxpayer in the country benefited."

Mr. Eisenhower said that he expected a balanced budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 and that he would "propose a balanced budget for the next fiscal year." But he said it would be necessary "to continue all of the present excise taxes without any reduction" and to keep "the corporation income taxes at their present rates for another year."

"A tax cut can be deemed justifiable," he declared, "only when it will not unbalance . . . a budget which makes provision for some reduction, even though modest, in our national debt." [See p. 3A1; Vol. XV, 408F2-A3]

Tradition Not Broken

State-of-the-Union messages had been sent to Congress more often than delivered in person by U.S. Presidents. Washington & John Adams delivered theirs in person, but Jefferson dropped the custom and it was not revived until 1913—by Wilson, who delivered in person 7 of his 8. Harding delivered each of his 2, Coolidge one of 5, Hoover none of 4. Franklin D. Roosevelt personally delivered 10 of 12, Truman 6 of 7, Eisenhower 3.

Fostering a Strong Economy

In outlining a program "to foster a strong economy," the President's message made these major points:

Agriculture. Farmers "are not sharing as they should in the general prosperity. . . . They are caught between 2 millstones—rising production costs & declining prices. . . . [They are not] to be blamed for the mountainous, price-depressing surpluses produced in response to wartime policies & laws that were too long continued. War markets are not the markets of peacetime. Failure to recognize that basic fact by a timely adjustment of wartime legislation brought [peacetime] surpluses, lower prices & lower incomes for our farmers. . . . [In a separate message] I shall urge authorization of a soil bank program" and measures "to strengthen our surplus disposal activities," "to strengthen individual commodity programs, to remove controls where possible, to reduce carry-overs & to stop further accumulations of surpluses" and to do research on "new markets, new crops & new uses." [See p. 13G1]

Resources Conservation. "We must make faster progress" in development of water resources. "I strongly recommend that action be taken at this session on such wholly federal projects as the Colorado River Storage Project & the Frying Pan-Arkansas Project; on the John Day partnership project & other projects which provide for cooperative action between the Fed. Govt. & non-federal interests; & on legislation which makes provision for federal participation in small projects under the primary sponsorship" of state & local governments. [See Vol. XV, p. 432C2-A3]

Disaster Assistance. Later messages would recommend disaster assistance legislation & "an experimental program of flood damage indemnities." [See Vol. XV, p. 348E2]

Highways. "Legislation to provide a modern, interstate highway system is even more urgent this year than last [when Mr. Eisenhower first submitted his roads program], for 12 months have now passed in which we have fallen further behind. . . . The number of motor vehicles has increased from 58 million to 61 million [and] over 38,000 persons lost their lives in highway accidents." The President had urged completion of the 40,000-mile interstate system at a federal cost of about $25 billion, but "no program was adopted. If we are ever to solve our mounting traffic problem, the whole interstate system must be authorized as one project. [See Vol. XV, pp. 384E1, 59A-F1]

Other Economic Pledges "An integral part of our efforts to foster a strong & expanding free economy is keeping open the door of opportunity to new & small enterprises, checking monopoly & preserving a competitive environment. . . . We shall continue to help small business concerns to obtain access to adequate financing & to competent counsel on management, production & marketing . . ." Later messages would recommend construction & modernization of postal buildings & higher postal rates.

Response to Human Concerns

The State-of-the-Union message expressed belief "in the worth & dignity of the individual" and discussed these proposals for improvement of the individual's position:

Education. The President urged prompt enactment of "an effective program of federal assistance to help erase the existing deficit of school classrooms." He said the program "should be limited to a 5-yr. period" and "must operate to increase rather than decrease local & state support of schools and to give the greatest help to the states & localities with the least financial resources." A later message was to recommend federal aid for school construction. [See Vol. XV, pp. 392G3-393B1, F2-A3]

Welfare. Mr. Eisenhower promised to submit proposals for further expansion of social security, which "now helps protect 9 out of 10 American workers & their families." He indicated that he would have recommendations for "increased child welfare services, extension of the program to aid dependent children, intensified attack on juvenile delinquency . . . problems of mentally retarded children [& of the aged and] the training of more skilled workers for these fields & the quest for new knowledge through research." He pledged to request "a substantial increase in federal funds" for medical research & "a new plan to aid construction of non-federal medical research & teaching facilities & to help provide more adequate support for the training of medical research manpower." He urged provision, "by federal reinsurance or otherwise, to foster extension of voluntary health insurance coverage to many more persons, especially older persons & those in rural areas." He promised to submit a detailed health program. [See Vol. XV, p. 216B1, D2]

Labor. The President renewed his request for Taft-Hartley law amendment, for broadening minimum-wage coverage & for clarifying & strengthening "the 8-hr. laws for . . . [workers] subject to federal standards." He said he would "propose legislation to assure adequate disclosure of the financial affairs of each employee pension & welfare plan and to afford adequate protection to their beneficiaries." He urged improvement of the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act & of the Dist. of Columbia Unemployment Insurance Law. He called for legislation for Dist. of Columbia non-occupational disability insurance and legislation requiring "equal pay for equal work without discrimination because of sex."

Housing. Pres. Eisenhower promised to request authority "to contract for 35,000 additional public housing units in each of the next 2 fiscal years in communities which will participate in an integrated attack on slums & blight." He said Natl. Housing Act amendments would be proposed to help private builders & non-profit organizations provide housing for older people. He recommended liberalization of the program to aid modernization & improvement of existing dwellings and increases & extensions of Govt. housing programs.

Civil Service. The President urged pay boosts for higher-level Govt. employes and promised to submit legislation for prepaid group health insurance for Govt. employes & their families and for pension improvements.

Civil Rights. Mr. Eisenhower recommended that Congress create a bipartisan commission to examine charges "that in some localities . . . Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and . . . subjected to unwarranted economic pressures." [See Vol. XV, p. 433A-B1]

Statehood. He urged statehood for Hawaii and expressed hope that "progress toward statehood for Alaska can be made in this session." [See Vol. XV, pp. 345C3, 160B3]

Indian Schools. He called attention to continued need for schools for for Indian children & adults. [See Vol. XV, p. 370D1]

Immigration & Refugees. The President proposed "revision of the immigration & nationality laws." He recommended "that the number of persons admitted to this country annually be based not on the 1920 census but on the latest, the 1950 census," and that there be "greater flexibility in the use of quotas, so if one country does not use its share, the vacancies may be . . . [used by] other countries." He asked for the right "to waive the requirement of fingerprinting on a reciprocal basis for persons coming to this country for temporary visits." He again urged amendment of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. He predicted that high German & Austrian prosperity would reduce the number of emigrants from those countries and proposed that the "thousands of unfilled openings . . . be distributed to Greece & Italy & to escapees from behind the Iron Curtain." [See Vol. XV, pp. 332F3, 322A-D1, 257B-C1]

D.C. Voting. Mr. Eisenhower renewed his request for suffrage for Dist. of Columbia citizens.

Democrats Assail Message

The State-of-the-Union message was denounced by many influential Democrats as a "political" document issued in an election year.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), in a statement approved by the Senate Democratic Policy Com., said Jan. 5 that the message's "political overtones" brought "deep disappointment & great regret" to "those of us who have attempted to cooperate with this Admin." He noted that it opposed "tax relief to low & middle income brackets in a year of balanced budget" yet "claims credit for $7½ billion in tax cuts—mostly to large corporations & taxpayers—made in years of unbalanced budgets."

Adlai E. Stevenson, interviewed over CBS TV in Chicago Jan. 8, said

he felt it "was less a State-of-the-Union message than a State-of-the-Republican Party message." "The Republicans always seem to appropriate the Democratic position in election years," Stevenson declared.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) Jan. 5 described the message as "a medley of New Deal platitudes & shibboleths." He charged that the civil rights proposal was "cheap politics at its worst," "part of the campaign to vilify the South." Ex-Gov. James F. Byrnes (D., S. C.) called the proposal an effort, which "will fail," to get Negroes to vote Republican. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.), leader of a civil rights bloc in the House, called the proposal "sheer buck-passing" because the Executive Branch already had power to investigate civil rights violations. [See p. 12B3]

The message drew strong support from most Republicans. Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said Jan. 5 that it "outlined a record of performance to which all Americans can point with pride." Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) also lauded Admin. accomplishments but said he regretted "that the President has not warned us more clearly of the tremendous strides that the Soviets have made."

Flood-Insurance Bills Offered

Bills to enact Pres. Eisenhower's proposal for an experimental flood-damage insurance program were introduced Jan. 5 by Sen. Prescott Bush (R., Conn.) in the Senate (S2862) & by Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R., Mich.) in the House (HR8177). The Admin. bills would set up a 5-yr. $3 billion program with insured individuals paying 60% and the federal & state governments the remaining 40%. All administrative costs would be paid by the Fed. Govt. Maximum protection for any individual would be $250,000. The governmental insurance would total $1.9 billion, and an additional $1 billion could be authorized. $100 million worth of flood insurance issued by private companies could be reinsured by the Fed. Govt. [See p. 12D-E1]

(The House Banking Com. Jan. 5 unanimously approved a bill [HR-7871] increasing by $50 million the Small Business Admin.'s authority to lend money to disaster-hit firms.)

Farm Message

Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress in a special farm message Jan. 9 to approve a $1 billion "soil bank" plan as the key feature of a 9-point program designed to end a 5-yr. decline in the nation's farm economy [see Vol. XV, pp. 409A3, 359F2-360A1, G2-A3]. He also recommended such legislation as repeal of restrictions on the sale of surplus farm products to Iron Curtain countries.

Mr. Eisenhower reported that as a result of "unremitting" efforts under his Admin., "many new foundations of permanent value to all farm families have been laid in the past 3 years." But farmers still "find their prices & incomes depressed amid the nation's greatest prosperity."

These farm problems, the President said, were due to 3 "principal causes": (1) "Production & market distortions, the result of wartime production incentives too long continued"; (2) "current record livestock production & near-record crop harvests piled on top of previously accumulated carry-overs"; (3) "rising costs & high capital requirements."

The President blamed "past [Democratic] programs" for the "mountainous surpluses [which] overshadow" all the "difficulties that aggravate the farm problem." His Admin. had "found outlets" for a record $4 billion worth of commodities in the past 3 years but "for each bushel-equivalent sold, 1½ have replaced it in the stockpiles," he reported. He said the principle of the Admin.'s flexible price support program was "sound & essential to a well-rounded farm program" but that it "has not yet been able to make its potential contribution to solving our farm problems" because it "began to take hold only with the harvests of 1955" [see Vol. XV, p. 418C2] and because its operation "is smothered under surpluses amassed by the old program."

Mr. Eisenhower listed his farm proposals under these 9 headings:

1. The Soil Bank

In order to "work off our surpluses so that our basic program of 1954 can succeed in gearing production to prospective markets at fair prices," the President said, "a 3-pronged attack is needed. First, future production of crops in greatest surplus must be adjusted both to the accumulated stocks & to the potential market. 2d, producers of other crops & of livestock must be relieved of excessive production from acreage diverted from surplus crops. 3d, lands poorly suited to tillage, now producing unneeded crops & subject to excessive . . . erosion, must be retired from cultivation."

He recommended the following 2-part soil bank program [see Vol. XV, pp. 409A3, 336G3-337A1] to hasten these adjustments:

A. The Acreage Reserve Program. This "voluntary additional reduction in acreage" was "designed to meet the immediate need to reduce the crops in greatest oversupply," wheat, cotton, corn & rice. In the case of wheat & cotton, "I look to a voluntary reduction equivalent to possibly 1/5 of the acreage otherwise permitted by allotments—perhaps 12 million acres of wheat & 3 million of cotton"—and "I should expect the reduction . . . to continue for some 3 or 4 years." Farmers would get certificates worth a percentage of the value of the normal yield of acres withheld. The certificates would be redeemable by the CCC "in cash or in kind [i.e., in Govt.-owned surplus crops]." Participating farmers would contract not to use this land for crops or grazing. This "plan uses the surplus to reduce the surplus" and "will be financed with [surplus] commodities."

B. The Conservation Reserve. This "is a long-range attack to achieve better land use & protect farmers & ranchers from the effects of production on acres already diverted." Farmers would contract "to shift into forage, trees & water storage cultivated lands most needing conservation measures." 25 million acres might be covered. The Govt. would "pay a fair share of the costs of establishing the conservation use, up to a specified per acre maximum that will vary by regions." Farmers would promise that land put into this reserve "will represent a reduction in cropland cultivated" and would not be returned to crops or grazing "for a specified period." If Congress started the program in 1956, $350 million might be spent during 1956 and a $1 billion total "over the next 3 years" in addition to $250 million provided for conservation in fiscal 1957.

2. Surplus Disposal

Disposal of Govt.-owned surpluses rose from over $500 million in fiscal 1953 to more than $1.4 billion in fiscal 1954 & to over $2.1 billion in fiscal 1955, the President reported. 1955 disposals included $403 million in domestic sales, $196 million donated to the U.S. needy & $1.1 billion in overseas operations, yet the CCC price-support investment increased by $1 billion. Mr. Eisenhower said the Agirculture Secy. would appoint a high-level "Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator" to run the program. [See Vol. XV, p. 424C2]

The President urged legislation to permit surplus disposal sales at prices equaling "not less than support levels plus carrying charges." Current law set minimums for most such commodities at 105% of the support price plus carrying charges. He recommended repeal of surplus disposal law provisions (Sec. 304, Pub. Law 480) permitting export "to friendly nations only" because "opportunities clearly to our interest may develop in the future" to sell to Iron Curtain countries. [See Vol. XV, p. 385C3]

3. Strengthening Commodity Programs

Mr. Eisenhower promised that "(a) whenever possible [the Admin.] will continue to ease or eliminate controls over farms; and (b) for commodities on which price supports are discretionary [the Admin.] will continue to support these prices at the highest levels possible without accumulating new price-depressing surpluses. . . ." "As a direct result of" current farm program operation, he said, "the supply & demand conditions for soybeans & flaxseed are now such as to warrant an increase in the price support levels for these crops in 1956." Higher levels "will be announced shortly." [See Vol. XIV, p. 12B-C2]

The President's proposals on specific crops:

A. Corn. Many farmers rejected corn acreage allotments, and "considerably less than half of the 1955 crop" was raised within these limitations. "It is apparent that price supports alone . . . are an insufficient inducement" to accept corn acreage allotments. "I recommend . . . serious consideration to adapting the acreage reserve program to corn." But since most corn "is fed on the farms where it is produced . . . marketing quotas such as are used on wheat & cotton are not feasible. Thus, broad & effective participation by corn producers in an acreage allotment program is imperative for the acreage reserve program to achieve its objective." Adequate participation in both programs would: "(a) reduce the carryover stocks . . . (b) make possible a higher level of price support . . . for the 1956 crops, and (c) reduce the incentive . . . to produce excessive supplies of hogs & fed cattle." An alternative would be "to eliminate acreage allotments for corn and put price supports for corn on a discretionary basis." This would make "all corn producers . . . eligible for price supports" at above 1955 market prices.

B. Wheat. The acreage reserve program "is particularly well suited to wheat, since this crop is grown in large acreage" and the carry-over exceeds a year's needs. "Again the Admin. urges prompt enactment" of pending legislation to exempt from marketing quotas those producers who use on their farms all the wheat they raise. Consideration was urged "to authorizing the annual sale for [livestock] feeding purposes" of limited quantities of CCC wheat "of less desirable milling quality." "I recommend legislation to expand the noncommercial wheat area beyond the 12 states now so designated" to end control on farmers "who contribute little to commercial supplies or surplus stocks." "I recommend extension for one year of legislation which exempts durum wheat from acreage & marketing controls." Durum "is in short supply."

C. Cotton. "The acreage reserve program is well-suited to cotton," of which the carry-over exceeds a year's needs. Middling 7/8" cotton was designated by law as the standard grade for parity calculations & price support although "less than 5% of cotton production is of this grade or lower. I urge . . . that the average grade & quality of the crop be utilized for parity-price computations." "Congress should consider replacing acreage allotments on cotton [& on other crops under marketing quotas] with quantity allotments, beginning with the crop of 1957," because "rapidly advancing technology is resulting in production far outrunning expectations based on acreage alone." In 1955, acreage allotments calculated to yield 10 million bales of cotton produced nearly 15 million. [See Vol. XV, p. 409G3]

D. Rice. 2 alternatives were proposed: "(1) Inclusion of rice in the acreage reserve program. This will require continuation of production controls & marketing quotas. (2) Elimination of existing production & marketing controls. . . . Prices could then be supported on a discretionary basis."

E. Peanuts. This crop's difficulties stem "in part from a fixed national minimum peanut acreage. With improving technology this minimum acreage will normally produce more peanuts than markets will absorb at the support price. . . . I recommend elimination of [this minimum system]."

F. Sugar. Renewal of the Sugar Act of 1948 "should promptly be completed."

G. Special School Milk Program. The program should be extended for 2 years beyond June 30, 1956, and CCC funds should be increased from $50 million a year to $75 million.

H. Livestock. Livestock producers would benefit from much of the above program. "The soil bank will alleviate the undue stimulus to livestock production." The pork purchase program "will shortly be stepped up to supply new & expanded outlets" [see Vol. XV, p. 352F2]. Emergency programs "will be provided . . . as needed."

4. Dollar Limit on Price Program

Mr. Eisenhower noted a rapid increase in the average size of U.S. farms. He called this beneficial to the degree that it developed "more economic & more efficient farm units" but "much less wholesome" to the degree "that it has resulted in the removal of risk for large farm businesses by reason of price supports." He asked Congress "to consider placing a dollar

limit on the size of price-support loans" for any individual or farm. [See Vol. XV, p. 424A3]

5. Rural Development Support

Mr. Eisenhower again urged enactment of his full program for aiding low-income farm families. [See Vol. XV, p. 141F1-B2]

6. The Great Plains Program

The President predicted that the soil bank plan would "meet in part some of the conditions especially serious" in the 10-state Great Plains area between the Rockies & the Central Western prairies. He said other desirable legislation would include: "(1) provision for long-time cost-sharing commitments under the agricultural conservation program, and (2) relaxation of planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments." He promised to report & make recommendations soon. [See Vol. XV, p. 359G3]

7. Research

Mr. Eisenhower said he would request $103 million—a ¼ increase—in farm research funds, the "maximum . . . that can be effectively used next year" with men & facilities available.

8. Credit

The President reported a great expansion in private & Govt. lending to farmers. He said he would propose legislation "to combine the production credit corporation & the federal intermediate credit banks."

9. Gasoline Tax

Mr. Eisenhower recommended legislation to relieve farmers of federal taxes (totaling $60 million a year) on gasoline used on the farm.

Reaction to Farm Proposals

Adlai E. Stevenson said in Chicago Jan. 10 that "the President's farm message is recognition, at last, that the farmer needs help—at least in an election year." He expressed confidence that Congress' Democrats would support "any parts of the program which promise real relief" since "virtually all . . . were originally offered by Democrats." He noted that "only a few months ago" the Agriculture Dept. opposed "the soil bank proposal, which is the major element of the new program."

Senate Democratic leader Johnson said Jan. 9 that the message contained "many meritorious proposals" borrowed from Democratic programs but that it still "fails to meet the emergency situation." Other Democrats voiced similar criticism, but Republicans on the whole backed Senate GOP leader Knowland in his assertion that the President's program was "constructive" and should be adopted.

2d Term Issue

Pres. Eisenhower indicated to newsmen at Key West Jan. 8 that he had made a tentative decision about whether he would seek a 2d term but that "my mind at this moment is not fixed . . . to such an extent that it can't be changed." He made these remarks in reply to questions at a press conference before flying back to Washington. [See Vol. XV, p. 423G2]

U.S. News & World Report reported Jan. 9 that 152 of 275 heart specialists responding to a poll said they thought "a man who has suffered a heart attack can be regarded as physically able to serve a term as President." 141 said they thought "Mr. Eisenhower can be regarded as physically able to serve a 2d term." But many qualified their answers. Queries had gone to all 444 certified U.S. heart specialists. The *Journal of the American Medical Assn.* denounced the poll Jan. 6 as "slanted politically." It said "consultation without examination is absurd." [See Vol. XV, p. 416E1]

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (N. Y.), in a speech inserted in the *Congressional Record* Jan. 9, urged fellow Republicans not to demand a 2d term of a President "of admittedly uncertain health." He predicted that the President would "step down for the country's good."

'Ike' Entertains Kubitschek

Pres. Eisenhower entertained Brazilian Pres.-elect Juscelino Kubitschek at breakfast at Key West Jan. 5. Dr. Kubitschek had left Rio de Janeiro Jan. 4 and passed the night at Ciudad Trujillo, D. R. He flew on to Washington later Jan. 5 and told the Senate that Brazil stood beside the U.S. in the fight against "extremist" ideologies. He continued to New York Jan. 8 and by plane to Holland Jan. 9. [See Vol. XV, p. 378G1]

COMMUNISM

N. Y. Newspaper Hearings

The Senate Internal Security Subcom. questioned 18 witnesses in Washington Jan. 4-6 in a resumption of its inquiry into alleged Communist infiltration of N. Y. newspapers [see pp. 3G3-4C1]. 15 witnesses invoked the 5th &/or other Amendments in refusing to answer questions.

14 of the 18 witnesses were current or former *N. Y. Times* employes. The *Times* charged editorially in its Jan. 5 edition that it had "been singled out" because it opposed objectives of Subcom. Chrmn. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) & Julian G. Sourwine, subcommittee counsel—"that is, because we have condemned segregation in the South, because we have challenged the high-handed & abusive methods employed by various Congressional committees; because we have denounced McCarthyism . . ."

Eastland, after seeing an advance copy of the editorial, replied Jan. 4 that the *Times* "denies when no one has accused it." He said he probed neither the *Times* nor other newspapers but was "investigating communism wherever we find it."

Witnesses at the hearings:

James S. Glaser, 56, N. Y. Post copy editor since 1938. He testified Jan. 4 that after working as a N. Y. Times copy reader 1929-34, he had quit to become managing ed. of the CP's Daily Worker (under the CP name of James Casey) but had quit the Worker & CP "in disgust" in 1936. He said CP organizer Israel Amter had recruited him into the party and that Gerhardt Eisler (under the name Edwards) had been the Worker's Moscow representative & policy boss.

David Fine, lawyer who for 13 years managed the recently-closed Stanley Theater, a N. Y. film house that showed Soviet movies. He testified Jan. 4 that he consistently had lost money.

Clayton P. Knowles, 47, N. Y. Times reporter since 1943. He testified Jan. 4 that he voluntarily had gone to the subcommittee & the FBI in 1954 and had revealed that he had been a Communist cell member at the Long Island Daily Press in 1937-39. He called his CP activities "little more than an extension of our work in the founding days of the American Newspaper Guild." He identified as Communists these ex-guild officials: Gladys Bentley, Milton Kaufman, Gladys Kopf, Nathan Einhorn, Simon Gerson & Fred Meyer.

Samuel Weissman, 46, supervisor of indexers for the N. Y. Times Index, employed there since 1935. He invoked the First & 5th Amends. in refusing Jan. 4 to tell whether he had been a CP member but said he had not been for 7 years.

Jerry Zalph, N. Y. Times proofreader since 1944. He invoked the First, 5th, 9th & 10th Amends. Jan. 4 in refusing to answer questions.

John T. McManus, 50, mng. ed. of the Natl. Guardian, N. Y. Times editorial worker 1921-37, ex-Time film editor, PM employe 1940, N. Y. Newspaper Guild pres. 1943-47. He invoked the 5th Amend. Jan. 4 in refusing to answer questions.

Allan James Aronson, a fndr. & exec. ed. of the Natl. Guardian, N. Y. Times Sunday Dept. employe 1946-48, N. Y. Herald Tribune copy reader 1938-40. He invoked the 5th Amend. Jan. 4.

Otto R. Albertson, 45, N. Y. Times proofreader since 1945. He invoked the 5th Amend. Jan. 5.

William A. Price, N. Y. Daily News reporter employed by the paper since 1940. He invoked the First but not the 5th Amend. Jan. 5 and was dismissed immediately by the News.

Richard C. Boyer, free-lance writer who had contributed to The New Yorker & American Mercury, worked as a N. Y. Herald Tribune reporter 1929-31 & been listed as a Daily Worker stockholder 1951. He invoked the First & 5th Amends. Jan. 5.

Daniel Mahoney, N. Y. Daily Mirror rewriteman employed by the paper since 1933. He denied being a Communist currently but invoked the 5th Amend. Jan. 5 in refusing to tell about associates. The Mirror dismissed him Jan. 6.

Alden Whitman, 42, N. Y. Times copy reader since July 1951, N. Y. Herald Tribune copy reader 1943-51. He testified Jan. 6 that he had been an active Communist 1935-48 and a member of a CP cell at the Herald Tribune, but he invoked the First Amend. to refuse to name associates.

Nathan Aleskovsky, 43, N. Y. Times Sunday book review aide from 1949 until he resigned on the Times' request Nov. 22, 1955 after being subpenaed and indicating to the Times that he would not answer some questions. He said he was not a Communist but invoked the First & 5th Amends. Jan. 6 in refusing to say whether he had been one.

Matilda Landsman, 37, N. Y. Times steno. & secy. 1950-53, Times linotyper since Jan. 1, 1955. She invoked the 5th Amend. Jan. 6.

Seymour Peck, 38, N. Y. Times Sunday Magazine desk man since Feb. 1952, ex-employe of the defunct PM & Compass. He testified Jan. 6 that he had been a Young Communist League & CP member 1935-49, but he refused to identify others.

Jack Shafer, 44, N. Y. Times foreign-desk copy editor from 1949 until dismissed Nov. 20, 1955 after being subpenaed and indicating to the Times that he would not answer some questions. He invoked the 5th Amend. Jan. 6.

Dr. Benjamin Fine, 50, N. Y. Times education editor employed by the paper since 1937 (brother of David Fine, who had testified Jan. 4). He testified Jan. 6 that he had been a CP member while a graduate student at Teachers College, Columbia U., for a year in 1935-36 and had written for New Masses under the name Paul R. Morris. He named Dr. James Mendenhall (then employed by the College) as a Communist.

FOREIGN

Rainier-Kelly Engagement. Engagement of Prince Rainier III, 32, of Monaco & film actress Grace Kelly, 26, was announced Jan. 5 in Monaco & by her parents, Mr. & Mrs. John B. Kelly Sr., in Philadelphia. Miss Kelly said in Hollywood Jan. 10 that plans for the wedding were indefinite except that it would be a Roman Catholic ceremony after Easter. Rainer's engagement caused jubilation in Monaco (368-acre enclave on French Riviera, pop. 20,000, famous for Monte Carlo Casino). Under a 1918 treaty with France, Monaco would revert to France if Rainier had no male heir and Monégasques would become subject to French taxes & military service. [See p. 7E1; Vol. XV, 420E3]

•

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Fed. German Chancellor, was 80 Jan. 5. He said in an interview that day in his Govt.'s official bulletin: his Govt. would strive this year for social reforms, including low-rent housing, tax reductions, aid to farmers & small business; West Germany's prosperity was weakening popular interest in a spiritual struggle against Communism. [See Vol. XV, p. 397E3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended January 7

FINANCE:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U. S. Treasury			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,690	*$21,690	*$21,712
Currency circulation	*$31,152	*$31,415	*$30,501
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$26,701	*$26,627	*$22,423
N. Y. bank clearings	$11,623,953,927	$9,910,024,620	$12,424,193,688
England note circulation	*£1,848.308	*£1,889.622	*£1,731.547
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,362,400	9,006,626	22,945,618
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	201.42	202.31	180.06
Bond sales (par value)	$16,850,100	$14,905,000	$31,219,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	98.38	98.20	101.28
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	142,954	118,727	171,279
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,987,050	6,991,600	6,342,950
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,280,000	10,580,000	7,553,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,751	11,614	9,425
Carloadings (cars)	[b]574,663	672,355	529,386
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.50⅞	$2.51	$2.74⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.49⅝	$1.48⅝	$1.84⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.35	$ .35	$ .3515
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$53.33	$53.00	$34.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.95	$5.97	$6.75
Weekly whsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111.5	111.4	109.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]89	231	80
Failures (Dec. 29)‡	174	181	152

* In millions ** N. Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Dec. 28 [b] Dec. 31 [c] Dec. 24 [d] Jan. 3

Canadian Gov. Gen. Vincent Massey, in a Throne speech (outlining the Liberal Govt.'s program) at the opening of Parliament in Ottawa Jan. 10, proposed 2 measures to meet difficulties caused by "an unprecedented series of bumper harvests": emergency bank loans on farm-stored grain (already in effect) & Govt. payment of storage charges on abnormal amounts of unsold wheat. [See Vol. XV, p. 427C1] . . . **Australian** Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies' Liberal-Country Party coalition lost its 2-seat majority in the Senate in the Dec. 10 elections. Results announced Jan. 6: Govt. won 30 seats, Labor Party 28 & Anti-Communist Labor Party 2. [See Vol. XV, p. 427D1] . . . **Laotian** Premier Katay Sahorith's Natl. Progressive Party won 21 of 39 Natl. Assembly seats in elections in Laos Dec. 25, it was announced in Vientiane Jan. 8. The Govt. was unable to reach agreement with the Communists and held elections without them. [See Vol. XV, p. 351D3]

Latin America. Costa Rican & Nicaraguan Ambassadors in Washington signed for their countries Jan. 9 (at Org. for Amer. States hq.) agreements to avoid future border hostilities by guarding against passage of armed terrorists across their frontier & granting a conciliation committee (Mexico, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, U.S.) free access to both countries. [See Vol. XV, p. 69C3] . . . The proposed duel between Uruguayan Pres. Luis Batlle Berres & Washington Guadalupe was called off Jan. 4 after a 3-man court of honor ruled that it would be groundless. [See p. 5F3]

SCIENCE & ECONOMY

South Pole was crossed Jan. 3 by a Byrd-expedition U.S. Navy R-5D transport plane commanded by USMC Lt. Col. H. R. Kolp of Akron, O. (Byrd made 2 previous American South Polar flights in 1929, 1946.) [See p. 6E3] . . . Polio cases in the U.S. declined from 38,400 in 1954 to 29,270 in 1955; a 4% drop in death rate was 25% due to mass inoculation with Salk vaccine, otherwise to a "natural decline" in incidence (PHS estimates Jan. 5). [See p. 6A-C3]

Statistical reports (U.S.): New construction last year totaled a record $42.25 billion ($30.25 billion private, $16.6 billion residential; by Commerce & Labor Depts. Jan. 7). [See Vol. XV, p. 297B3] . . . **Net working capital** of corporations rose to $102.3 billion in July-Sept. 1955 (by SEC Jan. 5). [See Vol. XV, p. 346G1] . . . **Consumer installment credit** rose by $284 million to $27.2 billion in Nov. 1955 (by Fed. Reserve Board Jan. 4). [See Vol. XV, p. 71C1]

Aerotrain, a fast, lightweight, low-cost Diesel train built by Gen. Motors at the request of major U.S. railroads, made initial runs Jan. 5 on the N. Y. Central (Chicago-Detroit) & Pennsylvania RR (Washn.-Phila.). [See p. 6B2] . . . **Gen. Electric** announced Jan. 5 it would stop suggesting retail prices on TV sets and let local distributors recommend prices. [See Vol. XV, p. 63C1]

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Virginia School Plan Wins

Virginia voters approved by a 2-1 majority in a referendum Jan. 9 a plan to call a convention to consider amending the State Constitution so that public funds could be used to support private schools. (The amendment, proposed by a legislative commission, would in effect maintain racial segregation of schools in the state by removing a Constitutional provision against tax-supported private education. Parents would get state grants to pay their children's tuition at private schools in communities that closed public schools rather than obey the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling against segregation. Tuition grants also would be available to parents who objected to local decisions in favor of desegregation.) The Constitutional Convention proposition carried throughout the state except in the Alexandria-Arlington-Fairfax area near Washington. [See Vol. XV, p. 418F3]

Similar Georgia Plan Asked

Gov. Marvin Griffin, in an address to the Georgia House & Senate in Atlanta Jan. 10, called for passage of a bill for "educational grants" to children in segregated private schools. The plan had been authorized under a state constitutional amendment approved by Georgia voters in 1954. [See p. 8D2; Vol. XV, 404B-D1, 274C3, 40B1]

Ohio Judge Defies Ruling

The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered Fed. Dist. Judge John H. Druffel in Cincinnati Jan. 5 to frame a new ruling against school segregation in Hillsboro, O., thereby reversing his refusal in Jan. 1954 to enjoin the Hillsboro Bd. of Eductn. from zoning some Negro children out of a white school. Druffel announced Jan. 5 he would not change the ruling unless ordered by the Supreme Court to do so. [See p. 8B-E1]

●

Painless childbirth by methods discovered by science was given moral approval by Pope Pius XII in an address Jan. 8 to a meeting of Roman Catholic gynecologists in Rome. He said: The drugless psycho-prophylactic method,* on which he had been asked "to pass judgment . . . from the moral & religious point of view," "in itself contains nothing that can be criticized on moral grounds; a materialistic (Communist) researcher "can make a valid scientific discovery, but this contribution does not in any way constitute an argument in favor of his materialistic ideas." The Pope said there was no divine injunction in Biblical passages, such as, "In pain shall you bring forth children" [Genesis iii, 16], against mothers' "use of means which render childbirth easier & less painful." [See p. 7D3; Vol. XV, 434F2, 419G2; XIII, 299G2; XII, 307E]

Rt. Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, 51, Lord Bishop of Durham, received Queen Elizabeth II's approval Jan. 4 as nominee to succeed the late Dr. Cyril Forster Garbett as Archbishop of York. [See Vol. XV, p. 427F3] . . . **Mass. Inst. of Technology's** plans to establish in September an MIT School for Advanced Study (similar in objectives to the Inst. for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J.) was announced Jan. 4 by MIT Pres. Jas. R. Killian Jr.

OBITUARIES

Dr. P. B. Candela, 49, surgeon who developed method of determining blood types of ancient peoples; Jan. 5 in Wofford Heights, Calif.

Coleman Claherty, 72, organizer of AFL United Rubber Workers Union in 1933; Jan. 3 in Cleveland.

Theodore S. Cox (Theodore St. John, 49, radio & film script writer, 1953 Oscar winner as co-scenarist of *The Greatest Show on Earth;* Jan. 9 in Northampton, Mass. of self-inflicted stab wounds. [See Vol. XIII, p. 94P]

Howard Croker, 68, son of late N.Y. Tammany Hall boss Richard T. Croker

* Developed from late Russian psychologist Ivan Pavlov's studies showing that childbirth pains were due to conditioned reflexes, could be relieved if mother was persuaded not to anticipate & dread pain, thoroughly understood birth process and was handled properly during labor & delivery. Method had been most widely used in Russia & China, used to lesser degree in West. Pope Pius cited perfections of method by Dr. Grantley Dick Read of England, who "in his philosophical & metaphysical postulates . . . differs substantially" from Russian "materialistic concept."

who waged long & unsuccessful fight for share of father's fortune; Jan. 8 in N.Y.

Ralph S. Damon, 58, pres. Trans World Airlines since 1949, ex-pres. Amer. Airlines, Republic Aviation; Jan. 4 in Mineola, N.Y. [See Vol. IX, pp. 23P, 207H]

George H. Doran, 86, Canadian-born ex-vice pres. Doubleday, Doran (now Doubleday) book pblshrs.; Jan. 7 in Toronto.

Alexandre Tikhonovich Gretchaninoff, 91, regarded as dean of living Russian-born composers; Jan. 3 in New York.

Edith Juliet Rich Isaacs, 78, ed. *Theatre Arts* magazine 1919-46, author; Jan. 10 in White Plains, N.Y.

James Frank Jarman, 34, pres. Delman's, Inc. (U.S. shoe firm), son of fndr. Jarman Shoe Co. & General Shoe Corp.; Jan. 8 in Neuilly, France of traffic-accident injuries.

Christopher La Farge, 58, poet, novelist (*The Sudden Guest*); Jan. 5 in Providence, R.I. of stroke.

Clara Savage Littledale, 64, ed. *Parents* magazine since founding 1926; Jan. 9 in New York.

Edgar S. McFadden, 64, U. S. Agri. Dept. wheat expert who developed first rust-resistant bread wheat; Jan. 5 in College Station, Tex.

Sam R. McKelvie, 75, Nebraska Gov. 1919-23, dir. GOP campaign hq. in Chicago 1944; Jan. 6 on ranch near Mesa, Ariz.

Dr. Zeno Payne Metcalf, 70, entomologist, zoology prof. at N.C. State Coll. 1912-50; Jan. 5 in Raleigh, N. C.

Mistinguett (Jeanne Bourgeois), 82, pre-World War II French music-hall singer & dancer known for "most beautiful legs in the world" which reportedly were insured for sums up to $5 million; Jan. 5 in Bougival, France.

Eugen Papst, 69, German choral conductor who revised medieval music for Oberammergau Passion Play; Jan. 2 in Oberammergau.

Charles Pratt, 63, pres-emeritus, grandson of fndr. Pratt Inst., N.Y.; Jan. 7 in N.Y.

Morgan Gurley Sanders, 77, Republican U.S. Rep. 3d Congressional Dist. Tex., 1921-38; Jan. 7, Corsicana, Tex.

Rear Adm. A. Loring Swasey, 79, head U.S. Navy Bureau of Ships Small Craft Construction Div., World War II; Jan. 8, Taunton, Mass.

Lt. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, 77 credited with arranging shipment home to U.S. of most of AEF after World War I; Jan. 9 in Washington.

Rear Adm. William Carleton Watts, 75, U.S. Navy Judge Advocate Gen. in World War I; Jan. 5 in Rosemont, Pa.

SPORTS

Winners

Football: South defeated North, 12-2, in the Senior Bowl in Mobile, Ala. Jan. 7. [See p. 8D2] . . . **Golf:** Lloyd Mangrum won the $30,000 Los Angeles open Jan. 9, for $6,000 first prize. [See Vol. XV, p. 420F1] . . . **Track:** Joe Deady exceeded the world indoor record in winning the special ¾-mi. run in 3 min. 1.2 sec. at the Metropolitan AAU indoor meet in New York Jan. 7. [See Vol. XV, p. 396D2]

●

Boxing Guild. The N. Y. State Athletic Comm.'s ban on the N. Y. Boxing Guild effective Jan. 15 was accepted Jan. 6 by Pres. James D. Norris of the Intl. Boxing Club, promoter of major televised bouts at Madison Sq. Garden. Al Weill, mgr. of heavyweight champ Rocky Marciano, and Hymie Wallman, Bobby Gleason & Eddie Walker, also prominent mgrs. of fighters, then announced Jan. 7 their resignation from the N. Y. Guild, whose members had voted, 66-0, Jan. 5 not to disband. Plans by promoters Tex Sullivan & Willie Gilzenberg to switch a series of televised boxing shows from St. Nicholas Arena, New York to Baltimore were vetoed Jan. 7 by the Maryland State Athletic Comm., due to intervention by Md. Gov. Theodore McKeldin. He had directed his state commission to investigate charges made Jan. 5 by Chrmn. Julius Helfand of the N. Y. commission that Benny Trotta of Baltimore, identified as an ex-convict, would be involved in Sullivan-Gilzenberg promotions in Baltimore. [See Vol. XV, p. 412C1]

Indictment in Cleveland of the Intl. Boxing Guild (with which the N. Y. guild was affiliated), its president, Chas. Johnson, & treasurer, Bill Daly, and Cleveland chapter president Al Delmonte on criminal charges under the federal Sherman Anti-Trust Act was announced Jan. 10 in Washington by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. The Cleveland indictment charged that a managers' boycott was employed by the guild to stop a series of "studio" boxing shows staged Apr.-Oct. 1955 for televising over WEWS, Cleveland. [See Vol. XV, pp. 220B3, 38B1]

●

Jim Tatum resigned Jan. 8 as U. of Maryland athletic dir. & football coach to become football coach at the U. of N. C. [See p. 8C2] . . . **Hugh Devore,** 43, Dayton U. football coach, was named head coach of Philadelphia in the Natl. Football League Jan. 9. [See Vol. XV, p. 411G3] . . . **Pete Elliott,** 29, ex-Oklahoma backfield coach, was named head football coach at Nebraska U. Jan. 7. [See Vol. XV, p. 388F1] . . . **Fatalities** in football during the 1955 season totaled 10 (6 high school, 2 sandlot, one intercollegiate, one college intramural), the NCAA reported Jan. 8. Average fatalities the past 25 yrs.: 17.5 a season. [See Vol. XV, p. 348D1]

Pro golf leaders in 1955 as announced by the PGA Jan. 4: Julius Boros was leading tournament money winner with $62,121.55; Sam Snead, 41, had the low average 18-hole tournament score of 69.86 to win the Vardon Trophy. [See Vol. XV, pp. 412A1, 275E2; Vol. XIV, 436E1] . . . **Patricia Jane (Patty) Berg,** 35, Minneapolis pro golfer, was chosen "woman athlete of the year" for 1955 in an AP poll of sportswriters & sportcasters reported Jan. 5. [See Vol. XV, p. 268C1] . . . **Baseball** honors for 1955 announced by the N. Y. chapter of the Baseball Writers Assn. Jan. 7: Duke Snider, Brooklyn centerfielder, for the Sid Mercer award as year's best player; John Podres, Brooklyn pitcher, for the Babe Ruth Award as world series star; owner Tom Yawkey of the Boston Red Sox for the Bill Slocum award for meritorious service to the game. [See Vol. XV, pp. 412E1, 379F3, 331A-B3]

Track & field world records recognized by the Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed. in London Jan. 5 (best record listed if old mark broken more than once during the past year):

Men—100-yd. dash mark of 9.3 sec. equaled by Jas. Golliday, U. S.; 800-yd. run in 1 min. 47.5 sec. by Lon Spurrier, U. S.; 2-mi. run in 8:33.4 by Sandor Iharos, Hungary; 3-mi. run in 13:14.2 by Iharos; 440-meter run in 45.4 by Lou Jones, U. S.; 800-meter run in 1:45.7 by Roger Moens, Belgium; 1,000-meter run in 2:19 by Audun Boysen, Norway, & Istvan Rozsavolgyi, Hungary; 1,500-meter run in 3:40.8 by Iharos, Laszlo Tabori, Hungary, & Gunnar Nielsen, Denmark; 2,000-meter run in 5:02.2 by Rozsavolgyi; 3,000-meter run in 7:55.6 by Iharos; 25,000-meter run in 1 hr. 17:34 by A. Ivanov, USSR; 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:40.2 by J. Chromik, Poland; 440-yd. relay in 40.2 sec. by Texas U. (F. D. Smith, A. Frieden, J. Prewit, R. Whilden); 6,000-meter relay in 15:14.8 by Budapest Honved Sport Egyesulet (F. Mikes, L. Tabori, I. Rozsavolgyi, S. Iharos); 5-mi. walk in 34:32.8 by J. Dolezal, Czech.; 30-mi. walk in 4 hr. 20:10.16 by A. Roka, Hungary; 20,000-meter walk in 1 hr. 30:2.8 by V. Golubnichij, USSR; 30,000-meter walk in 2 hr. 20.40.2 by A. Vedjakov, USSR; 2-hr. walk of 25,701 meters (15 mi. 1,707 yd.) by Dolezal; Javelin throw of 268 ft. 2½ in. by Franklin Held, U. S.; hammer throw of 211 ft. ½ in. by M. Kriwonoslow, USSR; decathlon score of 7,985 pt. by Rafer Johnson, U. S.

Women—100-meter run in 11:3 by Mrs. Shirley de la Hunty, Australia; 80-meter hurdles in 10:8 by G. Ermolenko, USSR; broad jump of 20 ft. 7½ in. (equaled record) by G. Vinogradova, USSR; shot put of 53 ft. 5¼ in. by G. Zybina, USSR; 2,400-meter relay in 6:27.6 by USSR (N. Otkalenko, L. A. Lapshina); pentathlon total of 4,750 pts. by A. Chudina, USSR. [See Vol. XV, p. 156F3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Earthquake caused extensive damage to buildings and injuries to at least 107 persons in Acapulco, Mexico Jan. 8. [See Vol. XV, pp. 356A1, 332C2] . . . **Storm** with high winds from seaward along the U. S. Atlantic coast brought near-freezing temperatures & an estimated $10 million frost damage to crops to Florida, heavy rain & unseasonably high temperatures to New England Jan. 10. [See Vol. XV, pp. 428C2, 348B2] . . . **Maj. Lonnie R. Moore,** 36, AF ace who downed 10 Red MIG-15s during the Korean war, was killed Jan. 10 when his F-101 Voodoo jet fighter crashed at Engin AF Base, Fla. . . . **Ham Fisher,** cartoonist (*Joe Palooka*) who committed suicide Dec. 27, left to his widow & daughter an estate estimated at $2-$2.5 million, it was disclosed when his will was filed in N. Y. Jan. 4. [See Vol. XV, p. 427E3]

Married: Prince Tengku Mahmud, 24, grandson of the Sultan of Johore, & Josephine Ruby Trevorrow, 21, daughter of an English textile mfr.; Jan. 5 in Johore Bahru, Malaya.

Birthdays: House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) was 74 Jan. 6. [See Vol. XV, p. 408G2] . . . Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was 43 Jan. 9. [See Vol. XV, p. 409E3] . . . Carl Sandburg, poet & Lincoln biographer, was 78 Jan. 6. [See Vol. XV, p. 16E3]